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Security Council

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S/26318
17 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from the Acting President of the Azerbaijani Republic and Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Azerbaijani Republic, Mr. Heydar Alievich Aliev, containing a request to convene the Security Council immediately in connection with the continuing aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan and the failure by the Armenian side to comply with Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter from the Acting President of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council

Sufficient time has already elapsed since the United Nations Security Council adopted resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993). Nevertheless, there are still no indications that the Republic of Armenia and the self-styled leaders of the Armenians of Nagorny Karabakh intend to carry out the decisions taken by such a highly respected international organization.

It is completely obvious that not only the occupied, burned and pillaged Kelbajar and Agdam districts but also other Azerbaijani territories have not been liberated. The aggressor is brazenly ignoring Security Council decisions and all norms of international law, continuing to seize and burn peaceful Azerbaijani villages in the Fizuli district, conducting a massed offensive against the town of Fizuli, expanding offensives deep into our territory - towards Djebrail and Kubatly, and attempting to take the town of Barda and other inhabited areas.

The reality of this naked aggression is so obvious that it is unnecessary to cite any additional facts. I am sure that you are acquainted with them from the reports by the United Nations representative in Baku, Mr. Mahmud al-Said, who recently visited Fizuli.

In accordance with what has been stated above, I request you to convene the Security Council immediately and take, finally, effective and urgent measures to halt the aggressor, stop the bloodshed and protect hundreds of thousands of defenceless peaceful inhabitants of the Azerbaijani Republic.

(Signed) Heydar ALIEV
Acting President of the
Azerbaijani Republic
Chairman of the Supreme Council
of the Azerbaijani Republic

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S/26319
17 August 1993

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LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 27 July 1993 (S/26168) through which I requested on behalf of my Government that the Security Council urgently consider the situation between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic, in light of the aggression committed by the Armenian armed forces against Azerbaijan. The Security Council thereafter adopted resolution 853 (1993) of 29 July 1993, which demands the immediate cessation of all hostilities and the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from Azerbaijan.

Regrettably, instead of complying with the provisions of that resolution, the Republic of Armenia has further aggravated the situation by continuing its aggression and occupying more Azerbaijani territories, namely, in the Fizuli, Djabrail and Agdam districts, causing new destruction and human tragedies.

Turkey will not accept the acquisition of territory through the use of force. This constitutes a serious blow to the stability of a region neighbouring Turkey as well as to the international peace and security.

In light of the continued blatant violations of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, together with Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993), by Armenia, I request, on behalf of my Government, the Security Council to urgently convene in order to take effective enforcement measures to stop the Armenian aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic and to secure the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories.

I would appreciate it if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Inal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/26320
17 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and above-mentioned statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement dated 17 August 1993 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

On 11 August this year, a certain R. Baburian, referring to himself as the acting chairman of the Supreme Council of the so-called "Nagorny Karabakh Republic", addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in which he said that Azerbaijan had violated the bilateral "cease-fire and embarked on a large-scale offensive along ... the entire front". This letter was circulated by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Armenia to the United Nations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic considers it necessary again to lodge a strong protest against the unacceptable practice on the part of the Republic of Armenia of distributing statements from the non-existent "Nagorny Karabakh Republic" through its overseas representatives. In light of this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan is urging the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, to adopt measures to stop the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Armenia to the United Nations from engaging in such activity, which taints the authority of the Organization and is unscrupulously aimed at misinforming the international community about the Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan.

Since this is yet another attempt by Armenia to distort the true situation in the area, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic considers it imperative to point out the following:

It is not the first time that the leadership in Armenia and the leaders of the Armenian separatists in Nagorny Karabakh are appealing to world public opinion in an attempt to conduct a preventive "propaganda strike" so as to conceal an Armenian attack actually being prepared, which is subsequently "justified" by false arguments about the need to neutralize "enemy firing points" and "to repulse Azerbaijani attacks", and so on.

There is nothing new about this simplistic approach, but unfortunately it is still not being properly interpreted by the United Nations. Yet again, the self-appointed leaders of the Armenians of Nagorny Karabakh, having prepared a propaganda cover in advance, on 11 August, then used it for an actual massive attack, beginning in the period from 13 to 15 August in the Agdam, Fizuli and Djebrail districts of Azerbaijan and resulting in the occupation of 21 settlements and the displacement of thousands of Azerbaijani civilians.

The mechanisms and tactics used by the Republic of Armenia were also tested some time ago in other conflicts. In fact, this is a case of one State using a minion, in the form of its own people who are residents of another neighbouring State, to realize its territorial claims on that neighbouring State.

Armenia initiated its hostile actions against Azerbaijan, directed at undermining the State structure and partitioning its territory, in 1988 by

implanting nationalistic elements in Azerbaijani territory and inciting anti-Azerbaijani and anti-government attitudes among Azerbaijani citizens of Armenian origin, by organizing the activities of the anti-Azerbaijani committee "Karabakh", whose leader is the current President of Armenia, Levon Ter-Petrossian, by establishing and sponsoring a separatist movement among the Armenian population in the highland part of the Karabakh area of Azerbaijan, by provoking ethnic conflicts between the Armenian and Azerbaijani populations of the area, by forming and supplying terrorist groups within the Azerbaijani Republic and by launching a campaign of mass terror and deportation of the Azerbaijani population from Armenia and from Nagorny Karabakh.

Moreover, in these circumstances, Armenia saw fit to adopt on 1 December 1989 a series of unilateral actions involving the annexation of Nagorny Karabakh to Armenia, the incorporation of Nagorny Karabakh into Armenia's budget and the election of deputies from Nagorny Karabakh to Armenia's Parliament.

After Lachin was seized by Armenian units, the illegal deliveries of arms and logistical supplies to the Azerbaijani Republic from Armenia became large-scale and systematic. Having established a powerful military base, the Armenian aggressor began to implement its long since devised plans of territorial expansion deep into Azerbaijan. At present, more than 17 per cent of Azerbaijani territory has been seized, approximately one million Azerbaijanis have been made homeless and thousands have been killed and wounded.

Today, while denying responsibility for the aggression against Azerbaijan, Armenia is thrusting a new player onto centre stage - the so-called "Nagorny Karabakh Republic" - and, acting from a position of force, is demanding that Azerbaijan conduct direct negotiations with it, thereby attempting to legitimize its territorial conquests. Viewing the Republic of Armenia as the principal party in this conflict, Azerbaijan strongly objects to such actions and calls on the international community to put an end to this tragedy, which is leading the people of the area to the brink of disaster.

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LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that Armenian troops are, still with impunity, continuing their large-scale offensive all along the front in the territory of Azerbaijan. A particularly critical situation has arisen in the area around Fizuli and Djebrail.

The town of Fizuli has in fact been surrounded and there has been fierce fighting for several days on the approaches to it. During the night of 16 August, Armenia's armed forces seized all the high ground around the district centre of Fizuli as well as the villages of Yukhary Yaglevend and Garakudly.

In the past 24 hours, the Armenian army seized two more populated areas in the Djebrail district of Azerbaijan: the villages of Doshulu and Efendilyag. The town of Djebrail, which Armenian armed forces are attempting to break through to from two directions with the active participation of armoured tank units, has come under a direct threat.

In both districts, there are numerous casualties among the peaceful population, who have abandoned their homes and massed on the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the present time, there is a real danger that the Fizuli and Djebrail districts will be occupied, as a result of which two more districts of Azerbaijan - the Kubatly and Zangelan districts, with a population of approximately 200,000 persons - will be surrounded.

On the morning of 16 August, Armenia's armed forces, with the support of armoured vehicles, also stepped up their advance to the north of Agdam and are moving towards the town of Barda. By 1000 hours fierce fighting was taking place near the village of Djavashirli in the Agdam district.

On the night of 16 August, practically all the populated areas of Azerbaijan situated near the border were subjected to rocket and artillery bombardment from Armenian territory.

In connection with what has been stated above, I urgently request you to convene the Security Council speedily in order to condemn the aggressor and to take all necessary measures to halt the bloodshed.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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18 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon the instruction of my Government, I would like to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to assess the most recent evidence of Azerbaijani aggression against Armenia and to condemn Azerbaijan's continuing policy of expanding its war against Nagorny Karabakh to the borders of Armenia.

During the past 24 hours alone Azerbaijani artillery units have shelled the village of Karmiraghbiur in the Taush region of Armenia with heavy artillery (17 August, 1800-1930 hours); attacks were also directed towards defence positions in the Yeraskhavan area (18 August, 0130-0300 hours).

This morning, at 0706 hours local time, three SU-25 fighter jets of the Azerbaijani air force, in total violation of Armenian airspace, dropped at least 10 demolition and cluster bombs over the southern city of Kapan. The bombs hit the centre of town, killing 7 and wounding 34 civilians and causing extensive damage to buildings and structures in the city.

The Government of Armenia requests that the Security Council and the international community manifest the appropriate reaction to these latest violations of international law and Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) by condemning unequivocally the authorities of Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan remains responsible for the expansion of the conflict and the escalation of violence in the area. The Government of Armenia is appalled by repeated strikes against centres of civilian population in Armenia by the Azerbaijani air force. Armenia has consistently requested that Security Council resolutions dealing with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict include specific condemnations of Azerbaijani air attacks. The incomprehensible refusal of the Security Council to do so when the Azerbaijani air force bombed Vardenis and Kapan last month can at best be construed as a sign of indifference and at worst an act of encouragement. A clear condemnation by the Security Council could help to redress this imbalance.

The substance of the informal consultations held on 17 August 1993 by the Security Council has raised further doubts regarding the ability of the Council to act objectively. The Government of Armenia is appalled by the willingness of the Security Council to act upon a one-sided, biased report from Baku. I am authorized to state that, as an open and democratic State, Armenia is ready to

accept United Nations observers who would be free to determine for themselves the situation on Armenia's borders, the damage caused by Azerbaijani shelling and bombings and the situation of refugees from Azerbaijan in a Republic under four years of blockade from Azerbaijan.

We are surprised that the Council is willing to consider the question of enclaves so lightly when it was unwilling to condemn the Azerbaijani occupation last year of Artsvashen, an Armenian enclave situated within Azerbaijan.

Considering the checkered history of this conflict, it would be highly inappropriate for the United Nations to formulate questions or reach conclusions on the basis of information clearly intended for propaganda purposes.

The Government of Armenia expects the United Nations to ensure that Azerbaijan complies with Security Council bans by taking a clear position on Azerbaijani military operations and especially the bombings of civilians.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the Armenian aggression in the Fizuli and Djabrail districts of Azerbaijan has caused condemnation by the other countries.

In particular, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement strongly warning Armenia to stop aggression against Azerbaijan and escalation of Armenia's military operations in the Fizuli district of Azerbaijan.

The statement urged Armenia:

"To stop the aggression and withdraw its troops from all the occupied lands unconditionally.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran cannot remain indifferent towards repetition of these aggressions near its borders. Under the present sensitive circumstances, we also draw the attention of the international community and particularly of the Islamic States to the crisis centre in the region, which has been created against an independent and Muslim State".

In view of the condemnation of the aggression by the international community and world public opinion, the statement said, "we call upon the Armenian side to take immediate, positive and explicit action towards ending the aggression in response to the call by the international community".

The statement stresses that the only solution to these prolonged and tragic events is the use of peaceful means between the warring sides and that the Islamic Republic of Iran will support any good-will efforts of the regional countries and the international community to put an end to the bloodshed.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the above-mentioned statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement made on 17 August 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey

Turkey has been following with deep concern the continuing Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan and the occupation of Azerbaijani territories in defiance of Security Council resolutions and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) peace process.

The Armenian aggression is focused this time on the Azerbaijani districts of Fizuli and Djabrail and the territories around the formerly occupied city of Agdam. The Armenians have been totally destroying the areas of settlement which they occupy in order to prevent the return of the displaced Azerbaijani population to their homes.

These continuous attacks are not only in defiance of all the principles of international law, United Nations resolutions and peace efforts, but they will also bring the Armenians into confrontation with the international community. It is obvious that short-term territorial gains are not compatible with long-term strategic interests. If there is a desire for peace, stability and cooperation in the region, the use of force should definitely be avoided.

As it is well known, the United Nations Security Council has adopted two resolutions in the last four months condemning the Armenian aggression and occupation and demanding the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories.

Turkey is supporting the Azerbaijani Government on this matter and feels obliged to remind the aggressor of its great responsibility. In this context, Turkey and Azerbaijan have been taking the necessary démarches for the urgent convening of the Security Council to take effective enforcement measures to stop the Armenian aggression and to secure the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories.

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LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I consider it my duty to inform you of the aggression committed by the Republic of Armenia against the territories of the Kazakh, Tauz and Zangelan districts of Azerbaijan. The fact that these districts are situated at a very considerable distance from the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic and on the immediate frontier with the Republic of Armenia is itself evidence that the aggression is being committed by the Republic of Armenia and not by anyone else.

As is apparent from the military report of the past few days coming from Azerbaijan, the main targets of the most recent attack by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia were districts of the Azerbaijani Republic located far from the borders of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic.

Zangelan district, Azerbaijan. More particularly, the Armenian troops are continuing their persistent attacks on settlements in the Zangelan district of Azerbaijan, which is on the frontier with the Republic of Armenia and has no common border with the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan now occupied by Armenian armed forces. To date, seven villages in the Zangelan district of Azerbaijan have been captured by the army of the Republic of Armenia (the villages of Seidlyar, Kungyshlak, Agkend, Pirveis, Dereli, Djanbar and Yukhary Keyali). The following frontier villages of the Zangelan district together with the district centre, the town of Zangelan, are under continual fire from the territory of the Republic of Armenia: Akbiz, Ashagi-Emezli, Orta Emizli, Yukhary Emizli, Karababa, Kuyuderekheshteb, Otuzinji, Sheiflyu, Shaiyfly, Yusiflar, Karagel, Kechikly, Shotariz, Beshadly, Malatneshin, Kologyshlak, Sobu, Meshadi Ismailly, Razdere, Veshnali.

Testimony of Mr. El-Said, United Nations Representative in Azerbaijan, and the Acting Head of the mission of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Baku. During its recent visit to the Zangelan district, the mission came under fire from Armenian positions in the Azerbaijani territories in this district which have been captured by the Armenian Republic. In his report to United Nations Headquarters, New York, Mr. El-Said writes as follows: "In Zangelan, which is located in the south-west of Azerbaijan, only a few kilometres from the Armenian border, the mission encountered evidence of

shelling of civilian targets. While visiting the village of Kologislak in the Zangelan area, the mission came under fire, apparently from Armenian-held positions on Azeri territory".

Tauz district, Azerbaijan. The Republic of Armenia is conducting aggressive combat operations in the Tauz district of Azerbaijan, which, like the Zangelan district, has no common border with the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, occupied by Armenia. The villages of Gajally, Myulkyulyu, Alibeili, Agdam, Chokhnabi, Asrikjirdakhan, Agbulak, Kiran, Mudjuglu and Kosha, and also the district centre, the town of Tauz, are under constant fire.

Testimony of the United Nations mission headed by Mr. El-Said. Having visited this district, the United Nations mission was able to see for itself the widespread destruction of civilian buildings in the town of Tauz and the surrounding villages: "In Tauz, some 20 kilometres from the Armenian border, in the north-western part of Azerbaijan, the mission was shown destroyed houses and public buildings in the centre of the town and in nearby villages".

Kazakh district, Azerbaijan. The district of Azerbaijan most severely affected by the Armenian aggression is the Kazakh district, which does not adjoin the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, occupied by the army of the Republic of Armenia. In the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Armenia has captured six villages (Baganis Airym, Barkhudarly, Yukhary Askipara, Ashagi Askipara, Sofulu and Kheirimli). The settlements in this district are systematically subjected to air attacks, artillery shelling and tank fire. The villages of Kemerly, Farakhly, Kushchu Airym, Mazanly, Abbas Beili, Allout, Kyzylgajyly, Djafarli and Bala Djafarli in the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan are fired on by the Republic of Armenia practically every day.

Testimony of the leader of the United Nations mission. He describes in the following terms what he saw in this district, to which he came after his visit to Tauz: "The last visit of the mission was to the nearby Kazakh district which is located closer to Armenia. The mission noted that the border lines in this area were very confusing. The mission was informed that some Azeri enclaves in Armenia had been occupied since April 1992. In July 1993, a number of villages on the Azeri side of the frontier were occupied by Armenian troops. While visiting the Kazakh district, the mission saw widespread destruction apparently by Grad missiles, tanks and 122 mm artillery".

In the light of the foregoing, I urge you to reflect in a resolution of the Security Council the above facts concerning the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic, to require the leaders of the Republic of Armenia to withdraw their armed forces from the captured and occupied lands of the Azerbaijani Republic, and to take with respect to the aggressor, the Republic of Armenia, the necessary measures provided for in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations during the period of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of all the occupying forces from the captured territory of the Azerbaijani Republic.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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18 August 1993

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3264th meeting, on 18 August 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh":

"The Security Council expresses its serious concern at the deterioration of relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic and at the tensions between them. The Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Armenia to use its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with its resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993).

"The Council also expresses its deep concern at the recent intensification of fighting in the area of Fizuli. The Council condemns the attack on the Fizuli region from the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, just as it has previously condemned the invasion and seizure of the districts of Kelbadjar and Agdam of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Council demands a stop to all attacks and an immediate cessation of the hostilities and bombardments, which endanger peace and security in the region, and an immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of occupying forces from the area of Fizuli, and from the districts of Kelbadjar and Agdam and other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Armenia to use its unique influence to this end.

"The Council reaffirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region and the inviolability of their borders, and expresses its grave concern at the effect these hostilities have had on the efforts of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict. The Council stresses its full support of the CSCE peace process, and notes particularly the opportunity that the current round of Minsk Group talks have afforded the parties to the conflict to present their views directly. In this context, the Council calls upon all of the parties to respond positively and within the agreed time-frame to the 13 August adjusted version of the Minsk Group's 'Timetable of urgent steps to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)' and to refrain from any actions that

would obstruct a peaceful solution. The Council welcomes the intention of the CSCE to send a mission to the region to report on all aspects of the situation.

"In light of this most recent escalation of the conflict, the Council strongly reaffirms its call in resolution 853 (1993) for States to refrain from supplying any weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict or the continued occupation of territory of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Armenia to ensure that the forces involved are not provided with the means to extend their military campaign still further.

"The Council also renews its calls in resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region, in all areas affected by the conflict, in order to alleviate the continually increasing suffering of the civilian population. The Council reminds the parties that they are bound by and must adhere to the principles and rules of international humanitarian law.

"The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter and will be ready to consider appropriate steps to ensure that all parties fully respect and comply with its resolutions."

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LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia regarding the bombing of the city of Kapan in the Republic of Armenia by Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 18 August 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia

Today, at 0706 a.m. local time, three Azerbaijani combat aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Armenia and dropped 10 demolition and cluster bombs on the central section of the southern Armenian city of Kapan. The bombardment caused the death of 7 civilians and the wounding of 34 others, 5 of them seriously. There is considerable damage to buildings and structures.

The repeated Azerbaijani bombardments of Armenia's towns and villages and other provocations on border areas testify once more to the continuing attempts by Azerbaijani authorities to draw Armenia into the war and the power struggle in Azerbaijan, all of which can only exacerbate the Nagorny Karabakh crisis.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia is led to believe that these new attacks may also be aimed at causing the failure of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) peace process.

Reaffirming once more Armenia's commitment to the peaceful resolution of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is compelled to state that full responsibility for the consequences of Azerbaijani aggression rests with the authorities of Azerbaijan.

Given the repeated nature of the offence and the gravity of the situation, the Government of Armenia today requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider this matter and to condemn Azerbaijan for its aggression.

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LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter addressed to you by Mr. Karen Babourian, the President of the Parliament of Nagorny Karabakh.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

In view of the recent intensification of the attacks of the Azerbaijani armed forces on the defence positions of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh, the aerial bombings of the civilian population, the continuing Azerbaijani violations of United Nations resolutions and of the cease-fire agreements between Nagorny Karabakh and Azerbaijan, the Parliament of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh requests an urgent meeting of the Security Council to condemn these Azerbaijani operations.

The Republic of Nagorny Karabakh views with skepticism the informal consultations held by the Security Council on 17 August 1993 to discuss military operations and the situation in different Azerbaijani cities. It is surprising that the Security Council could convene such consultations based only on the selective visits of the United Nations representative in Azerbaijan, on the distorted information of the Azerbaijani side and in the general absence of information that might contradict the tenor of the report.

In letters addressed to the United Nations on 23 July and 4 August 1993, the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh appealed to the Security Council to dispatch representatives to the region and to engage actively in the establishment of a cease-fire and the acceleration of the peace process. Our letters have been left unanswered. Simultaneously, the Security Council has refused to condemn Azerbaijani military operations, the deportations of the civilian population of Nagorny Karabakh, and the shelling of the civilian population by heavy weapons, including bombardment by war planes. By refusing to condemn such Azerbaijani policy, the Security Council, in fact, has condoned the continuing Azerbaijani military operations which have recently intensified because of Azerbaijani domestic political instability and the struggle for power.

The military operations undertaken by the self-defence forces of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh serve self-defence purposes exclusively, something which the United Nations and other international organizations have failed to provide to our people.

With regard to the events of the last week, we confirm, on behalf of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh, that the military operations are concentrated on two hills situated on the border of Nagorny Karabakh in the Fizuli area that constitute the defence line of our borders recently subjected to Azerbaijani attacks and now successfully defended by our forces.

The Government of the Azerbaijani Republic is fully responsible for the consequences of the military operations it undertakes.

The Government of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh hopes that at this time the Security Council will be impartial in its assessment of the situation and will condemn Azerbaijan for its actions. The Republic of Nagorny Karabakh is prepared to receive the representatives of the United Nations to examine the situation on the ground and to provide them with all the necessary information.

Karen BABOURIAN
President
Parliament of the
Republic of Nagorny Karabakh

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19 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 August 1993 from H.E. Mr. Radoje Kontic, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you. I should be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

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Annex

It has by now become clear, even to the broad international public, that the imposition of sanctions on our country by the Security Council resulted from the erroneous assessment that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an aggressor in the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Developments have proven the absurdity of such claims and have disproved the very basis upon which these decisions were taken. What the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been asserting from the very beginning, namely that a civil, religious and interethnic war is being waged in Bosnia-Herzegovina, has been proven true. This has also been confirmed in subsequent statements by numerous world leaders and important political figures including United States President Clinton, the successive Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Lord Owen, Mr. Stoltenberg, Mr. Vance, Lord Carrington, French President Mitterrand, Russian leaders and others.

The fact that a civil, interethnic and religious war is being waged in Bosnia-Herzegovina is precisely the reason that the three warring sides have been invited to negotiate an end to the civil war within the framework of the Geneva Conference. It is hoped that as directly involved factions, on a footing of equality, they might achieve not only a termination of the conflict, but also an agreement of the three constituent peoples on the future of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

From the outbreak of the conflict, notwithstanding unfounded accusations in connection with the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has constantly contributed to the efforts to end the war. Regrettably, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has not been able to stop it, nor, for that matter, has the international community or the Security Council been able to do so thus far.

At the same time, we should like to recall that Yugoslavia's positive and constructive contribution has been recognized and acknowledged, not only by the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, but also by the international community. It goes without saying that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is vitally interested in the earliest possible achievement of peace and a just solution based on agreement between the three constituent peoples in Bosnia-Herzegovina and that it is exerting every effort to that end.

Proceeding from the facts that the sanctions are unjustified and one-sided, and that we have met all the requirements imposed upon us, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has submitted requests to the Security Council for their lifting on a number of occasions. I addressed the latest such official request on 6 August 1993 to the President of the Security Council, H.E. Ms. M. K. Albright.

Despite the official requests addressed to the Security Council, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has still not received any reply, nor has any action been taken towards lifting the sanctions. In the meantime, outside the context of the adopted resolutions and contrary to the rules of procedure of the Security Council and the Charter of the United Nations, some political factions

are increasingly trying to impose additional requirements that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is to comply with, in order for the sanctions to be lifted. A request of this kind was formulated in the "Plan of joint action", a document adopted on 22 May this year, at the meeting of the Five in Washington. A similar example is also the statement of the official spokesmen for the United States State Department, Mr. McCurry, of 9 August this year, who said that the aim of the sanctions was not only for the Serbs to accept a political solution but that there were also "other conditions", "so that it would be hard to imagine that they would be lifted or relaxed in the near future only because of the fact that an agreement in Bosnia has been reached". We wonder, Mr. Secretary-General, what this statement means.

The examples cited above and similar moves are not conducive to a constructive resolution of the problem and their aim is the assumption of the prerogatives vested in the Security Council and application of its resolutions in a one-sided fashion to further the interests of particular countries. Actions of this kind call for your official reaction with a view to preventing such exercises overriding and bypassing the Security Council.

We should like to ask you, as the most competent person, to identify, in precise terms, what obligations under the Security Council resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992) the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has not met.

May we particularly draw attention to the absurdity of the continued insistence on the application of the Security Council resolution 820 (1993), given the fact that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had complied with its requirements before the set deadline and that its contents have been completely superseded by developments in the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis. We expect you to impress this upon the Security Council and to propose that the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia imposed on the basis of that resolution be lifted following a fast-track procedure.

As stated in our request to the Security Council, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia feels that it has complied with all of its obligations under these resolutions and we are convinced that you will come to the same conclusion upon careful analysis of everything we have done. We should therefore like to ask you, in your capacity as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to initiate official proceedings with the Security Council for the lifting of the unwarranted and unjust sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26330
19 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of violations by the Iranian side of the terms of the cease-fire and of the area of separation between the two countries during the period from 12 July to 10 August 1993.

1. At 0600 hours on 12 July 1993, an Iranian patrol boat seized an Iraqi fishing vessel that had been fishing in Iraqi territorial waters near the Anabib Bridge with the following persons on board:

(a) Laftah Kazim Finjan;

(b) Dakhil Sa'dun Finjan;

(c) Iyyad Tariq Shamil.

2. At 0900 hours on 21 July 1993, a helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear and landing at geographical coordinates 518529 opposite the Fakkah guard post. It remained stationary for 20 minutes and then returned to the Iranian rear.

3. At 0830 hours on 25 July 1993, a group consisting of an estimated 20 soldiers from the Iranian side was seen setting up barbed wire around an Iranian flag emplacement at geographical coordinates 4256 opposite the Saddam guard post inside the area of separation.

4. At 1955 hours on 28 July 1993, six persons with an excavator were seen building an observation post at geographical coordinates 565410 opposite the Hiran guard post inside the area of separation.

5. At 2000 hours on 31 July 1993, the Iranian side was seen constructing an earth embankment at geographical coordinates 562410 opposite Salah al-Din guard post. It also carried out repairs in the area and set up iron structures inside the area of separation.

6. On 1 August 1993, four fishing vessels belonging to the fishermen listed below set out to fish in our territorial waters and were seized by Iranian patrol boats:

(a) Mahdi Abd al-Nabi Jawhar;

(b) Abd al-Ahad Abd al-Rasul Hammud;

(c) Taha Yasin Shannan;

(d) Abd al-Sahib Husayn Mash'al.

7. At 2000 hours on 4 August 1993, five individuals from the Iranian side fired four rounds from geographical coordinates 957743 in the direction of our units. Five minutes later, a violent explosion was heard and seen in the same area and a piece of shrapnel fell close to the Iraqi units inside the area of separation.

8. At 0050 hours on 5 August 1993, groups of saboteurs and a vehicle were infiltrated by Iran at geographical coordinates 834076 and 839075 and proceeded in the direction of the rear to carry out acts of sabotage.

9. At 0930 hours on 6 August 1993, a large khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was seen flying at a medium altitude over the Wadi Abu Ghurayb area at geographical coordinates 880075. After a flight lasting four minutes, it disappeared in the direction of the Iranian rear.

At 0947 hours, the helicopter was seen again, flying in the direction of Wadi Jallat at geographical coordinates 841090 opposite the Jallat guard post. After a flight lasting four minutes, it landed at those coordinates. At 1000 hours, it took off in the direction of the Iranian rear.

10. At 0930 hours on 10 August 1993, the Iranian side used blocks to build a 2-metre-high guard post at geographical coordinates 911753, completing the construction work inside the area of separation at 1000 hours.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26331
20 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having decided to consider the nominations for Judges of the International Tribunal received by the Secretary-General before 16 August 1993,

Establishes the following list of candidates in accordance with Article 13 of the Statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Georges Michel ABI-SAAB (Egypt)
Mr. Julio A. BARBERIS (Argentina)
Mr. Raphaël BARRAS (Switzerland)
Mr. Sikhe CAMARA (Guinea)
Mr. Antonio CASSESE (Italy)
Mr. Hans Axel Valdemar CORELL (Sweden)
Mr. Jules DESCHENES (Canada)
Mr. Alfonso DE LOS HEROS (Peru)
Mr. Jerzy JASINSKI (Poland)
Mr. Heike JUNG (Germany)
Mr. Adolphus Godwin KARIBI-WHYTE (Nigeria)
Mr. Valentin G. KISILEV (Russian Federation)
Mr. Germain LE FOYER DE COSTIL (France)
Mr. LI Haopei (China)
Ms. Gabrielle Kirk McDONALD (United States of America)
Mr. Amadou N'DIAYE (Mali)
Mr. Daniel David Ntanda NSEREKO (Uganda)
Ms. Elizabeth ODIO BENITO (Costa Rica)
Mr. Hüseyin PAZARCI (Turkey)
Mr. Moragodage Christopher Walter PINTO (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Rustam S. SIDHWA (Pakistan)
Sir Ninian STEPHEN (Australia)
Mr. Lal Chan VOHRAH (Malaysia)

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26332
19 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

It is with deep concern that I inform you of the alarming details of a massive offensive by the armed forces of Armenia against territories of the Azerbaijani Republic.

17 August, 1200 hours

The situation in the town of Fizuli is extremely critical. The noose is tightening. The town is on the verge of falling. Bitter street battles are being waged. Although the greater part of the peaceful population has been evacuated, there are many civilian casualties.

An equally critical situation has also arisen in the neighbouring Djebrail district. A tank column belonging to the Armenian armed forces has cut off the Fizuli-Djebrail road and has advanced towards the district centre from the east (1.5 kilometres) and also from the west and the north, having captured almost all of the settlements on the approaches to the city. Subunits of Armenian armed forces are incessantly attacking the village of Sirik, which is on the way to Djebrail. A further four settlements in the Djebrail district are under threat of occupation: Chareken, Papy, Khorovlu and Bashtepe. The town of Djebrail is half encircled and is being subjected to constant rocket artillery fire.

17 August, 1400 hours

As before, the situation in the vicinity of the towns of Fizuli and Djebrail remains critical. Fighting continues. As a result of the shelling of Djebrail and the settlements in the district, the number of casualties among the civilian population grows by the hour.

With a view to diverting Azerbaijani army forces, Armenian troops have subjected to constant attack from the direction of Gadrut Azerbaijani positions in the Kubatly district. After capturing two strategic and important heights (Garagaya and Topagach), subunits of Armenian armed forces have occupied the settlement of Basharat and are continually shelling the villages of Milanly and Khat in the north-eastern part of the district.

A concentration of armoured vehicles and personnel of the Armenian army is in Armenian territory (in the Kafan and Goris districts) along the borders with the Gubadly and Zangelan districts of Azerbaijan. It is assumed that, as in the capture of Lachin and Kelbajar, after breaking through Azerbaijani positions from the direction of the occupied territory of Karabakh, fresh forces from military bases in Armenia will go over to the offensive.

There is no pause in the shelling of the entire border area of north-west Azerbaijan, including the towns of Tauz and Kazakh. During the shelling, 5 persons have died and 13 have been injured.

17 August, 1800 hours

In the Djebrail district, Armenian troops are attempting to break through to the Iranian border with a view to cutting off the Gubadly and Zangelan districts from Azerbaijan. Battles are being waged at 13 kilometres from the border river of Araz.

Armenian armed forces are barbarically destroying and burning captured villages in the Djebrail district. Having consolidated their positions on the approaches to the town, Armenian troops are subjecting it to intensive tank and artillery shelling. As a result, there are many casualties among the peaceful population.

Since the second half of the day, the district centres of Gubadly and Zangelan have been subjected to shelling from howitzers and Grad rocket launchers in Armenian territory.

The Gubadly district was attacked by the Armenian army on three sides. From the direction of Gadrut, where they have captured two dominating heights and the village of Basharat, Armenian troops are advancing deep into the territory of the district in the direction of the villages of Milanly and Khat. From the north, from the occupied territory of Lachin, the villages of Djijimli and Gazydere have been attacked. Since 1600 hours, Armenian armed forces with the support of armoured vehicles, having violated the Azerbaijani frontier from the direction of the Kafan district in Armenia, have been attempting to advance deep into the Gubadly district of Azerbaijan. Battles are being waged in all three sectors.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative